

KLORIK'YAN, S.Kh., inzh.; FRUDKIN, Ya.M., inzh.

Mechanisation of auxiliary and development mining operations.  
Ugol'37 no.5:32-35 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i eksperimental'nyy  
institut ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya.  
(Coal mines and mining)

KHARCHENKO, A. K., KRASHENKOVSKIY, G. V., KUZNETSOV, K. K., KLORIKYAN, S. KH., and  
KOZIN, YU.

"Scientific and technical experience of USSR in the coal industry development  
of promoting oil industry"

report to be submitted for the United Nations Conference on the  
Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less  
Developed Areas - Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 Feb 63.

KIORIK'YAN, S.Kh.

Efficiency in the introduction of new means for over-belt mechanization  
of stoping operations in coal mines. Prikl. tekhn.-ekon. inform. 1968.  
nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.8:17-22 8p 1m.  
(UFG 17:1)

KLORIK'YAN, S.Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk; BALYKOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Equipment sets for mining coal in thin flat seams. Mekh.  
i avtom. proizv. 18 no.7:12-16 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo i  
eksperimental'nogo instituta ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya  
(for Klorik'yan).

KLORIK'YAN, S.Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk; BALKOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
PRUDKIN, Ya.M., inzh.

Expansion of complex mechanization in flat seam stopes.

Ugol' 39 no.8:52-58 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

KLORIK'YAN, S.Kh.; GRIDIN, A.D.; PARAMONOV, V.I.

At the Scientific Technical Council of the State Experimental  
Institute of Design and Construction for the Coal Machinery  
Industry. Ugol' 39 no.11:66-69 N '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

KLOBIN YAN, S.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMOYLYUK, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

New equipment for mechanizing auxiliary operations in longwalls.  
Ugol' 39 no.12:36-40 D ' 4. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i eksperimental'nyy  
institut ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya.

KLORIK'YAN, S.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk

Creation of powered supports and complexes: in the State Experimental Institute of Design and Construction for the Coal Machinery Industry.  
Ugol' 40 no.5125-30 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo i eksperimental'nogo instituta ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya, Moskva.



KLOZIK'YAN, V. Kh.

Installation of metal piles above mines. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1947. 159 p.  
(49-51206)

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**KLORIK'YAN, V.Kh.**

[Installation of coal mining machinery] Montash mekhanicheskikh  
konstruktsiy ugel'nykh shakht. Izd. 2., dep. 1 peresp. Moskva,  
Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 217 p.  
(Coal mining machinery) (MIRA 9:6)

KLEIK'YAN, V. K.  
VINARSKIY, Yefim Mamonovich, inzhener; LINKOV, Aleksandr Viktorovich,  
inzhener; KLEIK'YAN, V. K., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SMIRNOV,  
L.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Assembling and dismantling sectional headframes] Sbornik razboraye  
prokhodcheskie kopry. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1957. 104 p.  
(Mining engineering) (MLA 10:7)

KLORIK'YAN, V.Kh... inzh.

Swinging of buckets in shafts when moving without guides. Nauch.dokl.  
vys.shkoly; gor.delo no.4:171-180 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predstavleno kafedroy gornoy mekhaniki Moskovskogo gornogo instituta  
imeni I.V. Stalina.

(Mine hoisting)

KLORIK'YAN, V. Kh., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Selection of systems of control and the type of drive for two-bucket rock-hoisting equipment". Moscow, 1959. 17 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Mining Inst im I. V. Stalin), 150 copies (KL, No 26, 1959, 125)

GORNOPOL'SKIY, Abram Isaakovich; RAPOPORT, Pavel Isaakovich; KLORIK'YAN, V.Kh., otv. red.; KOSTON'YAN, A.Ya., red. izd-va; SABITOV, A., ~~red.~~ ~~red.~~

[Operation and repair of mining machinery; for electrotechnicians in mine construction] Eksploatatsiya i remont gornoprophodcheskogo oborudovaniia; dlia elektrolesarei na stroitel'stve shakht. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 410 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Mining machinery—Maintenance and repair)

VINARSKIY, Yefim Naumovich, inzh.; LINKOV, Aleksandr Viktorovich, inzh.;  
KLORIK'YAN, V.Kh., otv. red.; KOSTON'YAN, A.Ya., red. izd-va;  
BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Headframes for shaft sinking] Kopry dlia prokhodki shakhtnykh  
stvolov. Moskva, Gosgortekhsdat, 1962. 182 p. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Shaft sinking—Equipment and supplies)

KLORIK'YAN, V.Kh., inzh.

Experimental study of the operating conditions of bucket-type  
mine hoists. Nauch. trudy MOI no.23:169-178 '58. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Mine hoisting)



KLOPOCINSKI, Wacław, mgr. inż.

On geodesy, its administration and working methods.  
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KLOS, Albert

Belgian one-phase locomotives with silicon rectifiers. Zel dop tech 9  
no.12:378 '61.

ALOS A-

**Fig. A. Problems of Operation Equilibrium in a Synchronous Machine in Case of Voltage Fluctuations in a Rigid Network.**

*„Regulowanie równowagi pracy maszyn synchronicznych przy zmianach napięcia sieci sztywnej” Przegląd Elektrotechniczny No 7 1956, pp 276-282, 18 figs.*

In a branched power network system, there occur in the course of operation a number of circumstances which are accompanied by voltage fluctuations at various points of the circuit. Such fluctuations obviously affect the operation of synchronous machines connected at these points. This article analyzes the operation of a synchronous machine subject to voltage fluctuations in the circuit, assuming the voltage to be rigid. An examination is made of the question of operation equilibrium of the machine, in particular when voltage fluctuations of a different character are involved.

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KLOS, A.

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ENERGETYKA

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Warszawa, Poland

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KLOS, A.

KLOS, A. Problems of equilibrium in the operation of a synchronous machine  
in cases of voltage fluctuations of nonelastic systems. p.282  
Vol. 32, no. 7 July 1956 Warszawa Poland

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6 No. 4 April 1957

KLCS, A.

Problem of frequency control in an electric-power system. Pt. 1. (To be contd.) p. 209.

(ENERGIKA. Vol. 11, no. 4, July/Aug. 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) 10. VOL. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Encl.

KLOS, Andrzej, mgr ins.; GLADYS, Henryk, mgr ins.

Calculation of the power-flow diagram in power systems using the digital computer. Pt.1. (To be contd.). Energetyka Pol 14 no.10  
Biuletyn:31-32 0 '60. (KEAI 10:3)

1. Zaklad systemow Energetycznych  
(Electric networks) (Electronic digital computers)



KLOS, Andrzej, mgr ins.; GLADYS, Henryk, mgr ins.

Calculation of the power-flow diagram in power systems using the digital computer. Pt.2. Energetyka Pol 14 no.11 Biuletyn:35-36  
N '60. (KRAI 10:3)

1. Zaklad Systemow Energetycznych  
(Electric networks) (Electronic digital computers)

KLOS, Andrzej, mgr ins.; GLADYS, Henryk, mgr ins.

Consideration of network losses in the economical distribution of loads.  
Energetyka 14 no.12:373-378 D '60. (EKAI 10:5)

(Electric networks)

(Electric power)

KLOS, Andrzej, dr., ins.; BOLKOWSKA, Barbara, mgr., ins.

Application of digital computers to technical calculations. Przegl  
elektrotechn 37 no.8:316-318 '61.

(Computers)

KLOS, Andrzej, dr., ins.; TWARDY, Lucjan, mgr., ins.; ZIELINSKI, Jerzy  
Kasimierz, mgr., ins.

Economic load distribution; application of digital computers to  
problems of economic load distribution in large power systems with  
regard to network losses. Przegł elektrotechn 37 no.8:335-339 '61.

(Electric power)

(Electronic calculating machines)

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KLOS, Andrzej, dr. inz.; TWARDY, Lucjan, mgr. inz.; ZIELINSKI, Jerzy  
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Principles of selecting the optimum number of boilers and  
turbines for operation in the low-load rate of electric power  
systems. Pt.1. (To be contd.). Energetyka Pol 16 no.6:  
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Jerzy Kazimierz, mgr.ins.

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and turbines for operation during the off-peak load of the  
electric power system. Pt. 2. Energetyka Pol 16 no.7:198-203  
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KLOS, Andrzej, dr ins.; GLADYS, Henryk, mgr ins.

Certain applications of computers in electric power systems in the Soviet Union.. Przegl elektrotech 38 no.11:455-458 '62.

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Methods of calculating the coefficient of the network losses in  
economic load dispatching. Energetyka Pcl 16 no.11:  
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KLOS, Andrzej, dr inz.; FRANCZAK, Ryszard, mgr inz.

Calculation of the incremental rate of a one-pressure steam power station with a digital computer. Energetyka Pol 17 no.8: Supplement: Biul inst energ 5 no.7/8: 26-28 '63.

1. Zaklad Techniki Cyfrowej, Instytut Energetyki, Warszawa.

KLOS, Andrzej, dr inż.: FRYDRYCHOWSKI, Ryszard, mgr

Use of the digital computer for calculations of the probable  
power balance distribution in electric power networks.  
Energetyka Pol 18 no.10:Suppl.: Biul inst energetyki 6  
no.9/10:46-47 O '64.

1. Department of Computer Techniques, Institute of Power  
Engineering, Warsaw.

KL05, Ca.

Polish Technical Abst.  
No. 1 1954  
Building Industry  
and Architecture

KL01 Cz. Dąbrowski C. The Problem of Statics of Hoppers under Silo  
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2. Zagadnienie statyki lejów pod komorami silosowymi". Inżynieria  
Budowlana. No. 2, 1953, pp 58-61, 9 figs.

Adaptation of Janssen's formula for the static computation of silo  
bins with small profiles in relation to height. The method advanced  
applies equally to bins with inclined walls. A number of simplified  
factors are introduced for determining the stress, bending and torsion  
moments in trapezoidal hopper slabs, with due allowance for the accu-  
rate conception of force disrupting the hopper from straight portion  
of the bin.

KLOS, C.

Polish Technical Abstr.  
No. 4, 1953  
Building Industry and  
Architecture

2506

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Klos C. Influence of Temperature Variations on Silo  
Cell Casings.

Splyw zmian tempertury na plaszcz komory w silosach.  
Inzynieria d Budownictwo. Nr. 10, 1952, pp. 313-316, 6 figs.  
Failures which occur in erecting silos call for a critical  
approach to computations and if necessary, for amendments or  
addenda thereto Integrated circular silo cellus contain  
bar elements and arch elements --both slack and resilient.  
Every one of these element groups calls for a different  
form of static computation. It follows from the considera-  
tions of this problem that the bar elements are complex  
static elements with varying bedding moments or axial  
forces caused by composite load, and it is necessary,  
when computing circular elements to make due allowance for  
the influence of temperature variations.

KLOS, Jan, MUDr

Prevention of hearing disorders in children. Cesk. otolar. 3  
no.2:85-90 My '54.

(HEARING DISORDERS, in infant and child,  
\*prev.)

KLOS, JAN.

KLOS, Jan, MUDr

Significance of otitis media in toxicoosis. Pediat. listy 9 no.  
2:96-98 Ap '54.

1. Z datake otolaryngologicke kliniky. Prednosta prof. MUDr  
B. Wiskovsky.

(INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS,

\*toxicoosis, with otitis media)

(OTITIS MEDIA, in infant and child,

\*in toxicoosis)

**KLOS, Jan, MUDr**

Hypopharyngeal injuries in children. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.31-32:861-864 6 Aug 54.

1. Z detske otolaryngologicke kliniky (prednosta prof. MUDr B.Viskovsky)

(PHARYNX, wounds and injuries,  
in child., hypopharynx)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,  
hypopharynx in child.)

*K105, Jan*  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.8/9 O.R.L. Sept 1955  
1732. K105 J. Papillomatosis laryngis. Papillomatosis of larynx & St.  
OTOLARYNG. 1955, 4/1 (10-33) Tables 1 illus. 2  
Of 26 patients treated with usual methods 18 (69.2%) were healed. In 2 there was  
spontaneous regression with advancing age. Six of the patients were not cured,  
one of them died after tracheotomy and 2 remained cannulated. Treatment with

*2 detake otolaryngol.  
klin*

86-00513R000



KLOS, Jan, MUDr.

Problems in otorhinalryngology in children. Cesk. otolar. 6 no.3:  
180-191 June 57.

(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGICAL DISEASES, in inf. & child  
(Cs))

KLOS, Jan

Reconstructive surgery in chronic otitis media in children.  
Cesk. otolar. 9 no.1:16-21 F '60.

1. Detská otolaryngologická katedra fakulty dětského lékařství  
KU, vedoucí doc. dr. Jan Chvojka.  
(OTITIS MEDIA surg.)

KLOS, Jan; HLOUSKOVA, Zdenka

Bronchoscopy in children. Cesk.pediat.15 no.6/7:524-527 J1'60.

1. Katedra detske otorinolaryngologie fakulty detskeho lekarstvi,  
vedouci doc.MUDr. J.Chvojka a Katedra fakultni pediatrie fakulty  
detskeho lekarstvi, vedouci prof.MUDr. J.Houstek.  
(BRONCHOSCOPY in inf & child)

KLOS, J.; BENDA, I.; KOPECKIJ, L.

Use of contralateral rhinomanometry for the determination of nasal patency in children. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.5/6:412-415 Je '62.

1. Katedra detske otorinolaryngologie fakulty detskeho lekarstvi  
University Karlovy v Praze, prozatimni vedouci MUDr. J. Klos.

(NOSE physiolo)

JEKLER, J.; KOBYLKOVA, M.; BEJBLIKOVA, M.; KLOS, J.

Resection of the esophagus with transposition of the colon  
in children with recurrent hemorrhage in esophageal varices,  
previously treated by suturing. Rozhl. chir. 43 no.2:83-88  
F'64.

1. II. chirurgická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU  
v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. J. Ihotka); III. dětská klinika  
fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr.  
O. Vychytil) a Dětská otolaryngologická klinika fakulty dětského  
lékařství KU v Praze (prednosta: doc. dr. J. Klos).

\*

KLOS, J.; BENDA, J.; KOPECKIJ, L.; COPOVA, M.

Effect of surgical correction of a deformed nasal septum on pathological changes in the respiratory tract. Cesk. pediat. 19 no.4:349-353 Ap'54.

1. Katedra detske otolaryngologie fakulty detskeho lekarstvi KU v Praze (zast. vedouci: doc.dr.J.Klos, CSc.) a II. detska klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi KU v Praze (prednosta: prof.dr.J.Houstek, DrSc.).

\*

KLOS, J.

Thrombosis of the sinus cavernosus. Cesk. otolaryng. 13  
no.2:117-121 Ap '64.

1. Katedra detské otorinolaryngologie fakulty detskeho lékařství  
KU [Karlova Universita] v Praze (zast. vedoucí doc. dr. J. Klos,  
CSc.).

KLOS, J.

Attempt to improve the results in tympanoplastic operations.  
Cesk. otolaryng. 13 no.6:331-335 H '64.

1. Katedra detake otolaryngologie fakulty detakoho lekarstvi  
Karlovy University v Praze ( zast. vedouci doc. dr. J. Klos, CSc.)



KLOS, J.

Complications of diseases of the paranasal sinuses in children.  
Cesk. pediat. 19 no.11:983-988 N '64

1. Katedra detske otolaryngologie fakulty detskeho lekarstvi  
Karlovy University v Praze (zastupujici vedouci: doc. dr.  
J. Klos, (Sc.))

KLOS, J.; TREFNA, B.

Chemical injury of the esophagus. Cesk. otolaryng. 14 no.5:  
286-290 0' 65

1. Katedra detske otolaryngologie fakulty detskeho lekarstvu  
Karlovy University v Praze (vedouci - doc. dr. J. Klos, CSc.)

KLOS, Kasimierz, major

The rescue team of the Air Defense Association at the Association of Cotton Industry in Lodz. Przegl techn 85 no.44:11  
1 N'64

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2/03/62/001/001/007  
0291/0303

9.19/2 (1127)

AUTHORS:

Mos, Oldrich, Masil, Jindrich, and Straka, Milan,  
Engineers

TITLE:

Properties of a defocused paraboloid of revolution

PERIODICAL:

Slaboprout; otzor, v. 23, no. 1, 1962, 39 - 45

TEXT:

The article summarizes and evaluates the properties of a defocused paraboloid of revolution (radar-antenna reflector), resulting from geometrical-optical analyses. Optimum focusing curves are determined by the so-called 'reference paraboloid' method and a method based on paraboloid reflection; obtained theoretical results are confirmed on parabolic reflectors operating on a wavelength of 3.2 cm. After a general description of basic properties of a paraboloid of revolution, the authors list the 'reference paraboloid' method developed by J. Salomon and B. Brunet, and the reflection method developed by G.I. Sletten, R.B. Mark, W.G. Mavroides, and H.M. Johanson for optimum focusing-curve determination. Theoretical results, obtained by these two

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5291/0003

Properties of a defocused ...

methods, are experimentally confirmed on a cut-off paraboloid measuring 75.0 x 180.0 x 56.0 cm (vertical x horizontal dimension x focal distance), operating on a wavelength of 3.2 cm. This paraboloid reflector was illuminated by a 5.02 x 4.27 cm horn which was gradually shifted to the side (defocused), along a line normal to the focal line. This arrangement was used to measure horizontal polar diagrams and the influence of horn positions on directional characteristics and the antenna gain. When the horn is shifted so that its axis is parallel to the focal line, it was found that side lobes became more prominent, the polar diagram is widened, and that the gain loss is also greater. When the horn is shifted so that its axis always points to the paraboloid peak, directional-characteristic changes become less prominent and the gain loss is also smaller. The optimum focusing curve was experimentally determined on a reflector measuring 75.0 x 180.0 x 36.6 cm, which was illuminated by a slot antenna with an inclination of 6.2° towards the line normal to the focal line. By measuring radiation pattern sections, normal to the vertical plane, at var-

Card 2/3

2/039/62/023/001/005/007  
B251/0303

Properties of a defocused ...

ious angles ( $\beta$ ), it was found that the pattern on the  $\beta = 0^\circ$  level at  $\beta = 300$ , is only 60 % wider than the same pattern at  $\beta = 0^\circ$ . The optimum focusing curve for a reflector illuminated by a horn is achieved when the horn is placed on a circular line with a diameter equalling the focal distance. There are 8 figures and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.A. Kuecken: Feed optimization in multi-feed antennas. IRE Wescon Conv. Rec. Part 1, A-P, p. 164, 1957; C.J. Sletten R.B. Mark-W.G. Mavroides-H.M. Johanson: Corrective Line Sources for Paraboloids. Trans. IRE, AP-6, 1958, July, no. 5, pp. 239 - 251.

ASSOCIATION: TESLA Pardubice, n.p., výzkumný a vývojový závod Opočín-  
nek (TESLA Pardubice, National Enterprise, Research and  
Development Plant in Opočínnek) X

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1961

Card 3/3

KLOS, Otakar

Third year of the course of machine tool modernization with documentation on modernization elements, Tech praca 15 no. 12: 1008-1011 D '63.

1. Odborna skupina pro modernizaci obrabecich stroju a zarizeni pri Zavodni poboce Ceskoslovenske vedecko-technicke spolecnosti, Zavody presneho strojirenstvi, Gottwaldov.

KLOS, Otakar (Gottwaldov)

A seminar for designers and technicians of general repair shops and of technical development plants. Tech praca 14 no.10:831-832 '62.



KLAS, Otakar

Planning and utilization of modern elements in the general overhaul.  
Tech praca 16 no.10:819-820 C '62.

1. Zavody presneho strojirenstvi National Enterprise, Gottwaldov.

KLOS, S.; OJZANOWSKI, J.

"Shortcomings of Vocational Vocabulary", p. 24, (PRZEMISL DZIEWIETY, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

KLOS, S.; OJRZANOWSKI, J.

Scientific-technical conference on the subject: "Problems of Drying Sawed Materials." p. 25., (PRZEMISL DRZEWNY, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1954, Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Unol.

KLOS, S.; OJRAŃSKI, J.

Chipless sawing of lumber., p. 27., (PRZEMYSŁ DRZEWNY, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1954, Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

11-10-1951	11-10-1951	11-10-1951
PROPERTY AND DESCRIPTION		
<div style="position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em;">           2805, S.         </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em;">           32         </div> <p>             Properties of synthetic lubricating oil. I. The synthesis and properties of 11-derydeneone, A. Klay-R. Norman-Plyst and R. Fayet. <i>J. Applied Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 13, 1269-74 (in French, 1274) (1940).—Deryl alc. reduced with <math>H_2</math> for 6 hrs. in the presence of concd. <math>H_2SO_4</math>, yielded 61% Cetyl alc., bp 119°, <math>n_D^{20}</math> 1.4554, <math>d_4^{20}</math> 1.077, <math>MW</math> 0.2867. Cetyl alc. propd. in the usual way, condensed with <math>EtO_2C(CH_3)_2</math> also in the usual way, yielded 62% of 11-derydy-11-derydeneone, <math>C_{24}H_{40}O(CO_2CH_3)_2</math>, bp 233-5°, <math>d_4^{20}</math> 0.8551, <math>n_D^{20}</math> 1.458 (not pure). The alc. fr. stored in an autoclave at 240-5° under an initial 11 pressure of 20 atm. in the presence of a Ni catalyst for 2 hrs. yielded 11-derydeneone, (II), bp 233-5°, (all following figures for 20-60°) <math>d_4^{20}</math> 0.8189-0.7896, <math>n_D^{20}</math> 1.4554-1.4404 <math>R_D</math> (sp. refraction) 0.2231-0.2239, surface tension 30.2-37.0 dynes/cm. and paraffin 1200-1300; viscosity at 20-100° 4.26-1.262 cP, or 26.53-2.54 centipoises.              A. A. Podgorny           </p> </div>		
ASS-314 DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		
11-10-1951	11-10-1951	11-10-1951

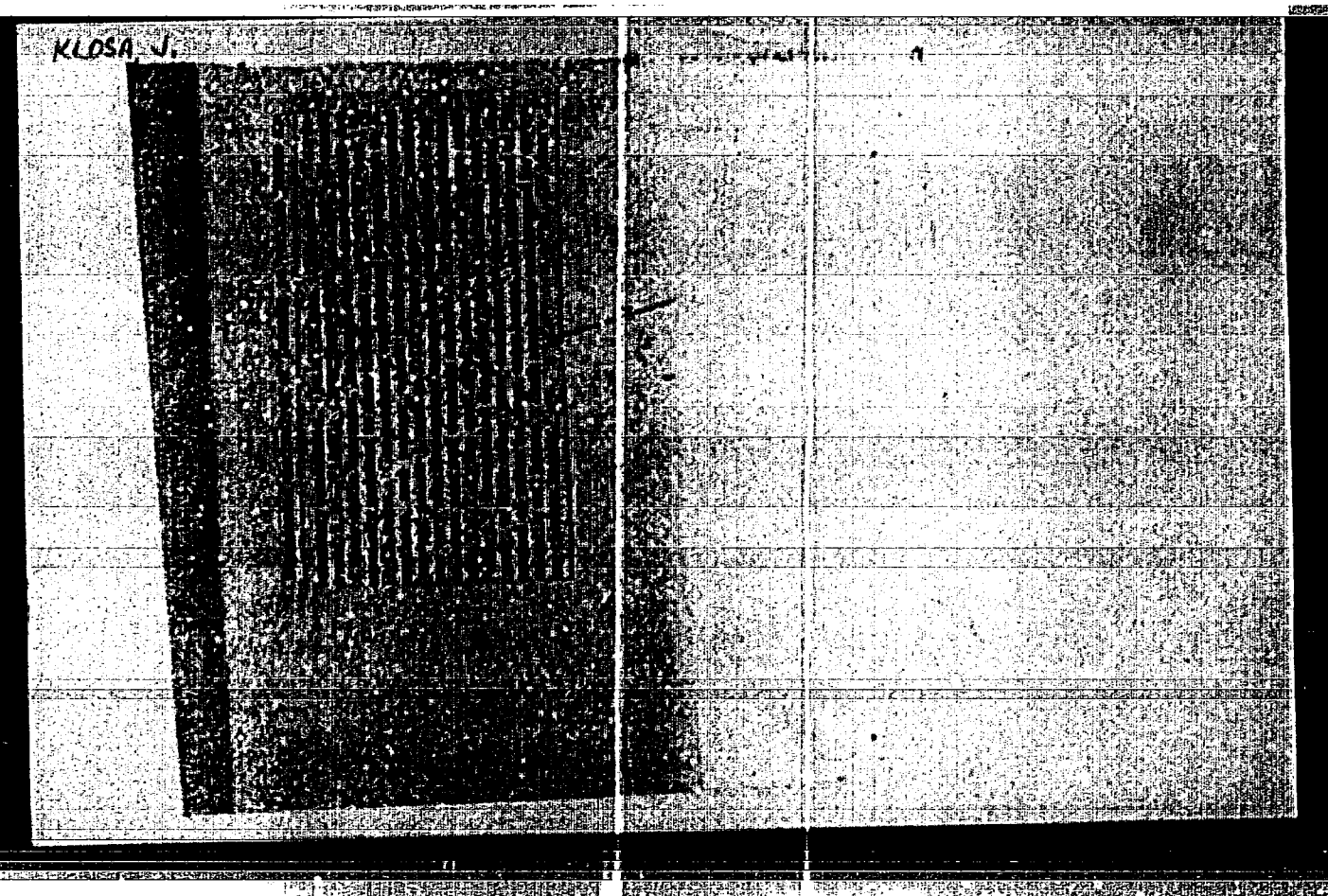
KLOS, Tadeuss, mgr ins.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
A systematic and accidental error of the chemical laboratory of  
the Konrad Mining Works. Rudy i metalu 8 no.6:219-221 Je '63.

KLOS, Zdenek, inz.

New voltage testers. Elektrcnik 19 no. 7:196-199 J1 '64.

1. Metra National Enterprise, Blansko.





CA

17

New synthetic estrogens. *J Biol Chem.* 1944;164:1-3.  
117 (1944). A review with 24 references. R. H. S.  
The complete synthesis of estrogenic hormones. Jerry  
Ginsburgh. *Proc Acad Natl Sci Phila.* 4, 116-24 (1947).—A review.  
A. J. S. S. S. S.

KLOSA ; JOSEF

Phytic acid ester. Josef Kloss. Ger. 649,416.  
Int. 7, 1953 (Cl. 11, 1, 25) Phytic acid is brominated  
by dissolving it in glacial HOAc and adding Br<sub>2</sub> in glacial HOAc.  
Small amounts of water are added.

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KLOSA, JOSEF

Derivatives of other 2,4-dihydroxy-6-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acids. Josef Kloss, Arch. Pharm. 283, 453-9 (1950).—Derivatives of 2,4-dihydroxy-6-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (I) were prepared in an attempt to find chemotherapeutically active compounds, particularly tuberculostatic compounds. I, m. 206-10°, was prepared in 76 g. yield by adding 178.8 g. pure  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ , with cooling to a soln. of 25.1 g. Na in 324 g. abs. EtOH, then 145 g. freshly prep.  $\text{MeC}(\text{NH})_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$  in portions, refluxing 15 hrs., letting stand 6 hrs., filtering, washing the ppt. briefly with ice-cold EtOH, drying on earthenware, dissolving in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , making acid to pH 2.5-3.5 with 8%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and letting the chocolate-like white ppt. stand until it crystal. The following I derivatives were prepared: *l*-Br, m. 249-50° (from EtOH), by Br-AcOH treatment at room temp. (the mother liquor yielded  $\text{MeC}(\text{NH})_2\text{CHBrCO}_2\text{H}$ ), m. 166-

9°, which could also be obtained as the only product in 1.4-g. yield by treating 1 g. I in 53 ml. HCl with Br water). (from acid, m. 265° (decomp.)) (from glacial AcOH); *l*-Iodo (II), by treating I with alc. iodine 10 hrs. at room temp., long white needles, m. 238° (decomp.)) (from MeOH) (free acid, m. 220° (decomp.)) (from 3*M* EtOH); *l*-ON, from I with 1:2  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-HNO}_3$  at 10-15°, m. 266-8° (from EtOH), (free acid, m. 237° (decomp.)) (from EtOH); 2,4-Dihydroxy-6-iodo-6-methylpyridine, m. 193-5°, was prepared in 0.5-g. yield by warming 0.5 g. II in 20 ml. 2*N* NaOH 1 hr. on the water bath, dilg. with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , filtering, acidifying, filtering, and letting the filtrate stand several hrs. 2,4-Dihydroxy-6-methyl-3-nitro-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid hydrazide (III), yellow needles, m. 238° (from 80% EtOH), and bis(2,4-dihydroxy-6-methyl-3-pyridylcarbonyl)hydrazine, colorless needles, m. 200° (from  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), were prepared from the corresponding acids by treatment with  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ . III refluxed with glucose in aq. soln. gave a glycoside, yellow crystals, m. 168-9°, which on boiling with alc. BaH gave bis(2,4-dihydroxy-6-methyl-3-carboxylpyridine), m. 230° (decomp.)) (from EtOH). Edward H. Stowers

Klusa, J.

✓ Chemical constitution and antitubercular action of Nichen compounds. J. Klusa. *Pharmazie* 1, 438-42 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 48, 1327 (1954) with 50 references. The Nichen principles exhibit antituberculous properties *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Among the principles discussed are fatty acids, lactones, aromatic compounds, including the depolides and depolones, which are decidedly active against the tubercle organism, the effect varying with the particular compound. Many compounds are too toxic to be therapeutically applicable.

G. St. Hocking

**KLOSA, JOSEF.**

System of Mannich bases. V. Josef Kloss, Arch. Pharm. 256, 104-8 (1923); cf. Abelt, Ber. 56 (1923).—Since the esters of  $\text{PhCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  and  $\text{PhCH}(\text{NHR})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  are spasmodic in varying degree, it was attempted to prep. compds. of the type  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{R})\text{CH}_2\text{NR}_2$  (I) or  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{R})\text{CH}_2\text{NR}$  (II). I could not be obtained by the Mannich reaction with  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CN}$  at room temp. or on the steam bath, and on long boiling in eq. medium only  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  and  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CONH}_2$  were obtained. An attempt was made to prep. II via the corresponding  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CN})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NR}$ , thus,  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CN}$  with  $\text{Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$  (III) gave  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CN})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$  (IV), and  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CN}$  with  $\gamma$ -piperidinoethyl chloride (V) gave  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CN})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)$  (VI) in the presence of  $\text{NaNH}_2$ . Similarly, IV with an excess of III gave  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CN})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$  (VII). Reduction of IV with Raney Ni gave  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$  (VIII). IV could not be transformed into the corresponding acid or its esters; treatment in abs. MeOH or EtOH with gaseous HCl gave only  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$  (IX) [cf. Mannich and Heisler, Ber. 66, 361 (1933)]. VI with either concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  or alc.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  or  $\text{NaNH}_2$  in PhMe gave  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CONH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)$  (X). The addn. of a Ph group to IV, giving  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CN})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$  (XI) [cf. Bockmühl and Ehrhardt, C.A. 43, 4243a], yields a much more stable nitrile, which on prolonged boiling with  $\text{NaNH}_2$  in xylene gave  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$  (XII). All compds. showed less spasmodic effect than the esters of  $\text{PhCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  or  $\text{PhCH}(\text{NHR})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ . IV/HCl, leaflets, m. 134-6° (from EtOH-EtO), was prepd. in 25 g. (b. m.) yield by adding 20 g.  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CN}$  in 60 ml. abs.

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  in 10 g. possd.  $\text{NaNH}_2$  in 100 ml. abs.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  at 10-15°, stirring 10 min., adding 25 g. III in 20 ml. abs.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  drop by drop with the temp. kept below 20°, stirring 1 hr. at 40-5°, refluxing 1 hr., cooling, adding 100 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , shaking, adding 250 ml. HCl, shaking, etg. the  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  layer gave more with 100 ml. 2N HCl, making the combined HCl exst. alk. with KOH, etg. with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , evap. the ether, and solg. IV/HCl from EtO with HCl gas. VI/HCl, m. 165-7° was prepd. analogously from 30 g. V and 30 g.  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CN}$  (yield not given). VII/HCl, m. 248-70°, was prepd. in 6.5 g. yield by adding 8 g. IV in 10 ml. abs.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  drop by drop to 4 g. finely powd.  $\text{NaNH}_2$  in 15 ml. abs.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  with vigorous stirring, stirring 2 hrs. at 10°, adding 14 g.  $\text{Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$  in 15 ml.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  in 4-5 portions over a 30-min. period, heating to the b.p. within 1 hr., refluxing 4 hrs., and working up like IV. VIII (3.5 g. from 8 g. IV/HCl) has 145-7°. IX, crystals, m. 138-40° (from EtO), was prepd. by mixg. 1 g. IV in 20 ml. abs. EtOH 1 hr. with dry HCl gas, refluxing 2 hrs., adding  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , making alk., etg. with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , drying with anhyd.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , evap. the ether, dissolving the oily base in abs. EtO, and adding (COH) in EtO. X, m. 81-3° (from MeOH), was prepd. in 1.3 g. yield by adding 2 g. VI with stirring to 10 ml. concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , heating 11 hrs. on the steam bath, cooling, pouring into ice water, making slightly alk., etg. with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , and evap. the EtO; X/HCl, m. 234-6°.  $\text{PhCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2)\text{CONH}_2$ , m. 90-8° (from MeOH or petr. ether), was prepd. by treating IV 48 hrs. with cold  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . XII/HCl, m. 168-71° (1.7 g. from 3 g. XI); XII/MeOH, m. 178-80° (from MeOH). Edward H. Schar.

K/osa, J.

Reaction of transformation of 1,2-dichloro-4,5-dicyanobenzene (I) to 1,2-dichloro-4,5-dicyanobenzene (II)  
 1. Reaction of 1,2-dichloro-4,5-dicyanobenzene (I) with alkali  
 1,2-dichloro-4,5-dicyanobenzene (I) is a solid which passes into the solution in alkali. In the solution, I is hydrolyzed to II. The reaction is reversible. If the alkali solution is heated or kept for a considerable time, formation of II is favored by air or light. II is invariably present unless special precautions are taken. I separates from MeOH or EtOH in crystals which gradually become red-brown on p. often 154-157, which gradually turns to 164 after repeated crystallization, or from EtOH, in which I separates in crystals on p. 164-165.

II WHEN



1. LOSA

V. Synthesis of aromatic esters. XI. Halogen reactivity in the  $\alpha$ -diphenyl- $\alpha$ -halogenacetic acid ( $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethyl) ester. The  $\alpha$ -phenyl- $\alpha$ -halogenacetic acid ( $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethyl) ester (I) is prepared from  $\alpha$ -diphenyl- $\alpha$ -hydroxyacetic acid ( $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethyl) ester by treating a suspension in benzene with PBr<sub>3</sub> in benzene for 1 hr. on a steam bath, and leaving for 80 hr. at 60–70°. The mixture is diluted with 2 vol. of water, and the product, m.p. 84–86°, is extracted from the benzene layer with ether. Alternatively,  $\alpha$ -diphenyl- $\alpha$ -bromacetic acid is refluxed in benzene with  $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethyl chloride for 18 hr. The  $\alpha$ -phenyl analogs of I are prepared by dissolving the halogen compound in the molten phenol, to which is added Ca carbonate, and adding acids for 24 hr. at a moderate temp. Other compounds prepared include  $\alpha$ -diphenyl- $\alpha$ -( $\beta$ -chloro benzoyl)acetic acid ( $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethyl) ester,  $\alpha$ -diphenyl- $\alpha$ -( $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethyl)acetic allyl ester, etc.  $\alpha$ -Diphenyl- $\alpha$ -thiocyanatoacetic acid ( $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethyl) ester is obtained by refluxing I in acetone solution with K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> for 3 hr., when the acetone is removed, and the solution is diluted with ethanol, distilled, and extracted with ether; m.p. of product 84–86°. C. H. WALLACE.

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K/057, Josey

2000

Syntheses of ~~isomeric~~ substances. XII. Reactivity of the halogen in ~~isomeric~~ halosuccinic acid and their esters. (1955). It was found that PhC(COOH) (I) was converted by sodium 2-dithiopyranthoate to the corresponding dithiopyranthoate (II) in the presence of Na salts and hydro-

scopic salts. In this way, the following PhC(RO)(COONa) (III) were prep'd. (R given): MeC(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) (III), EtC(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) (IV), MeC(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) (V), MeC(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) (VI), MeC(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) (VII), MeC(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) (VIII), and MeC(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) (IX). III (R = Me) was obtained from either I or II by adding suspended in water, the suspension treated under reflux with 10% aq. HCl and the oil which separated, dried, and distilled. Yield 3.5 g. (17.5%). Boiling point 100-105°C. n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.410. CH<sub>2</sub>OH (10 cc.) in 100 cc. water, reduced with 10% aq. NaOH until soln. of the latter, the soln. cooled, 10 g. 1 in 40 cc. CH<sub>2</sub>OH added with stirring and cooling, the mixt. refluxed 2-3 hrs., allowed to stand overnight, cooled, to half its vol. on the water bath, the concentrate dil'd. with 4 vols. of Et<sub>2</sub>O, and the soln. let stand over 7 g. crude IV, purified by soln. in EtOH and pptn. with Et<sub>2</sub>O, m. 250-55° (decomps.); HCl salt of free acid, m. 180-2°. Similarly, VII, colorless, m. 270° (decomps.), and VIII, colorless, m. 272-4° (decomps.), were prep'd. MeC(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) (5 cc.) in 50 cc. CH<sub>2</sub>OH heated with 1 g. Na until the Na dissolved, 5.2 g. 1 in 20 cc. CH<sub>2</sub>OH added, the mixt. refluxed 30-60 min., let stand 1 hr., treated with double its vol. of Et<sub>2</sub>O, and the cryst. product filtered off gave V, hygroscopic, m. 240-3° (decomps.); free acid, m. 205-10° (decomps.). HCl salt, m. 164-6° (decomps.). VI, hygroscopic, m. 240-2° (decomps.), was similarly prep'd. MeC(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) (12 cc.) and 3 g. Na in 100 cc. aq. CH<sub>2</sub>OH heated until soln. of the Na, the soln. cooled, and treated portionwise with 8 g. 1 in 30 cc. CH<sub>2</sub>OH, the mixt. refluxed 1-2 hrs., cooled, the upper CH<sub>2</sub>OH layer decanted from the lower viscous layer, the latter stirred with Et<sub>2</sub>O, the Et<sub>2</sub>O de-

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R

JOSEF KLOSA

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anted, and the product stirred with a bar in 250 cc. of benzene (from abs. EtOH) in 2 or 3 hr. CHCl<sub>3</sub> 7 cc. SOCl<sub>2</sub> 1 cc. was added, shaking the mixt. refluxed 1 hr. on the w. bath, excess SOCl<sub>2</sub> distilled off in vacuo; 10 cc. 20% NaOH aq. soln. added, and the mixture stirred 1 hr. on the corresponding w. bath, very dry. COOH, 10.92 g. 100% yield. The solid was dissolved in 100 cc. of water, and the solution filtered, and the water removed in vacuo, leaving 10.92 g. of solid. The solid was dissolved in 100 cc. of water, and the solution filtered, and the water removed in vacuo, leaving 10.92 g. of solid. The solid was dissolved in 100 cc. of water, and the solution filtered, and the water removed in vacuo, leaving 10.92 g. of solid.

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About 1 g. XI added to EtOH, MeOH, BuOH, iso-BuOH, or iso-AmOH, the mist at room temp., the alc. evapd, no trace. II taken up in water, and the soln. made alk. as gave the corresponding esters as yellow oils were very hygroscopic. Similar results were given by EtOH and with H<sub>2</sub>O. XI in abs. MeOH, Me<sub>2</sub>NH, pyridine, EtNH, EtNH<sub>2</sub> gave the corresponding amides as colorless crystals. III (0.4) treated slowly with conc. HCl at 60°C. for 4 hr. gave 0.18 g. of white solid after repeated washings with 95% EtOH. IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  = 1700 cm.<sup>-1</sup>. R<sub>f</sub> = 0.4.

Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C, 77.7%; H, 7.8%. Found: C, 77.5%; H, 7.6%.

IR (KBr)  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  = 1700 cm.<sup>-1</sup>. R<sub>f</sub> = 0.4.

Calcd. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C, 77.7%; H, 7.8%. Found: C, 77.5%; H, 7.6%.

Calcd. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C, 77.7%; H, 7.8%. Found: C, 77.5%; H, 7.6%.

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*Klosa, Josef*

*Chem* ✓ The oxidation of pyridine aldehydes, *Josef Klosa*  
 Arch. Pharm. 216, 420-7 (1955). Autoxidation of an  
 H<sub>2</sub>O-wet pyridine 2-aldehyde (I) gives pyridine-2-carboxylic  
 (II) acid, m. 146°, pyridine-3-aldehyde (III), nicotinic  
 acid (IV), pyridine 4-aldehyde (V), only pyridine 6-aldehyde  
 hydrate, m. 70.8°, pyridine-2,6-dialdehyde (VI), isonicotinic  
 acid (VII), m. 225-7°, and 6-methylpyridine 2-aldehyde  
 (VIII), 6-methylpyridine-2-carboxylic acid, m. 94.6°. The  
 oxidation with  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  in ac. shows the following re-  
 sults: II from I; IV from III, nicotinic acid m. 214-20°  
 from V; VII from VIII and VI; quinoline-2-carboxylic acid,  
 m. 156-8°, from nicotinic-2-aldehyde. This method is very  
 convenient and yields pure products. *John H. Miller*

*John H. Miller* *574*

K'losa, Josef

The condensation of heterocyclic and unsaturated aldehydes and ketones with 4-hydroxycoumarin. J. Am. Arch. Pharm. 128, 543-5 (1965). Two products were obtained by refluxing 1 g. 4-hydroxycoumarin (I) and 1.5 g. cinnamaldehyde 30 min. in 20 cc. ethanol. On cooling yellow 3,3'-cinnamylidenebis(4-hydroxycoumarin), m. 190°, was pptd. On further storage, orange 4-hydroxy-3-(1-hydroxy-3-phenyl-2-propen-1-yl)coumarin, m. 183°, formed. 1 (0.5 g.) and 0.5 g. cinnamaldehyde refluxed 30 min. in 20 cc. ethanol gave a red-brown solid, m. 100-5°, which could not be purified and was not investigated further. Heating 1 g. I and 1.5 g. ClCC(OH) at 140° with cooling after the reaction began to keep the temp. below 200° gave 4-hydroxy-3-( $\alpha$ -hydroxy-2- $\beta$ -trichloroethyl)coumarin, m. 208°. Addn. of 1.5 g. I to 20 cc. ethanol to 1 g. antipyrine-4-aldehyde in a min. of hot water gave an orange ppt. of 4-hydroxy-3-(antipyrin-4-ylmethyl)coumarin, m. 162°. Refluxing 6-8 hrs. 2 m. I and 2.5 g. benzalacetone in 10 cc. water contg. 2 cc. pyridine gave upon addn. of 100 cc. of water and acidification 3-( $\alpha$ -phenyl- $\beta$ -acetylmethyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin, m. 143°. The following products RCHX<sub>2</sub> (X = 4-hydroxy-3-oxo-2-pyridyl) from condensation of 1 mole aldehyde with 2 mole I were prepd. by refluxing several hrs. 2 g. I and 1.5 g. aldehyde in 40 cc. ethanol (R and m.p. given): 2-pyridyl, 206°; 3-pyridyl, 277°; 4-pyridyl, 273°; 6-methyl-3-pyridyl, 240°; 2-quinolyl, 355°; 4-quinolyl, 350°.

K. W. Wilson

KLOSA, JOSEPH

✓ Synthesis of salts of potassium and the possibility of their  
oral use. Josef Kloss. J. Pharm. Med. 101. 521-4 (1950). --A. W. L. A.  
review with 03 references. Edward H. Searcy

KLOSA, J.

Synthesis of 6-methoxy-4-pyridylcoumarin derivatives.  
 1960 *Klona, Arch. Pharm.*, 289, 166-61 (1966). cf. preced-  
ing item. A cold soln. of 11 g. 6,2-M-(HOX)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H in  
 70 cc. MeOH treated with 4-11 cc. POCl<sub>3</sub>, allowed to stand  
 overnight, and refluxed 1-2 hr. gives 12-14 g. Me ester (I).  
 b. 345-7°. Heating 10 g. I 1 hr. at 40-55° with 25 cc.  
 Ac<sub>2</sub>O and a few drops of concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> gives 5,2-Me(AcO)-  
 C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Me (II). Heating a suspension of 20 g. II in 150-  
 70 cc. pyridine at 200° with 3-5 g. Na 2 hrs. gives a  
 product which, washed with pet. ether, dried, and finally  
 purified gives 2-4 g. 4-hydroxy-6-methylcoumarin (III) m.  
 263-5° (from AcOH, then alc.). Refluxing an alc. or H<sub>2</sub>O  
 soln. of 0.2 mole III with 0.1 mole of the appropriate alde-  
 hyde for 1-8 hrs. gives the following bis(4-hydroxy-6-  
 methylcoumarin)s (from EtOH or AcOH): 3,3'-methylen-  
 e (IV), m. 250°; 3,3'-ethylidene (V), m. 182°; 3,3'-propyl-  
 idene (VI), m. 255°; 3,3'-butylidene (VII), m. 213°; 3,3'-  
 benzylidene (VIII), m. 227°; 3,3'-(p-methoxybenzylidene)  
 (IX), m. 223°; 3,3'-(p-methoxybenzylidene) (X),  
 color 220°, m. 225° (decomp.); 3,3'-(2-pyridylmethylene)  
 (XI), m. 308-8° (decomp.); 3,3'-(4-pyridylmethylene)  
 (XII), colorless at 275°, m. 301°; 3,3'-(2-quinolylmethylene)  
 (XIII), darkens 200°, m. 305°. A soln. of 2 g. III in 15 cc.  
 dry pyridine and a few drops of piperidine treated at 0-5°  
 with 1.5 g. AcCl gives 1.5 g. 4-acetyl-6-methylcoumarin  
 (XIV), m. 114-16° (from alc.). Similarly a soln. of 5 g.  
 III in 5-7 cc. 10% NaOH cooled and treated with 10 cc.  
 Ac<sub>2</sub>O gives 4.5 g. XIV. Analogs from III with EtCOCl  
 or (EtCO)<sub>2</sub> is obtained 85-95% 4-propionyl-6-methyl-  
 coumarin (XV) m. 117-19° (from alc.). A soln. of 2 g. III in  
 20 cc. dry pyridine with 2-4 drops piperidine (with AcCl) on  
 standing 3 days at 35-5° followed by suitable processing  
 gives 0.5 g. 4-acetyl-4-hydroxy-6-methylcoumarin (XVI) m.  
 143-5° (from alc.). Heating 3 g. XIV 1 hr. with 9 g.

# KLOSA, JOSE F

At 120-130° gives, after suitable purifying, 1 g. XVI. A soln. of 2 g. III in 5 cc. AcOH refluxed 2 min. with 1.5-2 cc. POCl<sub>3</sub> gives 2.2 g. XVI. Similarly from III, EtCOCl, and pyridine; ACl<sub>3</sub> and XV; and III, EtCOCl, and POCl<sub>3</sub> (m. 120-130°, resp., 30, 33, and 80% yield of 2-propionyl-6-hydroxy-6-methylcoumarin, m. 120-2° (from alc.). Treating 1 part III with 2-3 parts carboxylic acid and 6-8 parts POCl<sub>3</sub> and refluxing 20-30 min. gives, when the solvent is poured into ice water, 40-90% yield of the corresponding ketone. In this manner the following 2-substituted-6-hydroxy-6-methylcoumarins are prepared: butyryl, m. 110-115°; isobutyryl, m. 100-105°; valeryl, m. 102°; isovaleryl, m. 107°; capryl, m. 107°; caprol, m. 106°. The following 2-hydroxy-6-methylcoumarin ketones also are prepared: 2-pyridyl, m. 118°; 3-(2-pyridyl), m. 116°; 3,6-pyridinediyl, m. 120°; 2-(6-methyl-2-pyridyl), m. 117°. H. B. H.

**Saponins and saponosins.** H. J. (Wade and F. A. Mel (Nat. Chem. Lab. India, Poona). Arch. Pharm. 210, 102-5 (1946); cf. ibid. 255, 417 (1951).) The ripe seeds (10 g.) of *Achyrocline bidentata* are pulverized and the residue treated with petr. ether. The dry powder extd. 10 times with 2% alc. and the ext. concd. to 1/2 volume and centrifuged gives a soln. (I). Further concn. of I and pouring into alc. gives (2.5%) light brown saponin (II). Adding HCl to I to give a 0.5N soln. and heating 3 hrs. on the water bath gives, on extn. of the product with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and acidification, 1% crude saponosin (III), which is reprecipitated from alc. giving the pure *achyrocline saponosin* (IV) m.p. 76° (Cl. Ch.). m. p. (Lit.) 423, m. 300-2°. *Me ester* m.p. 73° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>). m. 199-200°. The mixed m.p. of the acid and its derivatives show no depression with oleonol; acid and its respective derivatives. The infrared spectra are also identical. The plum-like fruit of *Sideroxylon tomentosum* is pitted and dried (2 kg.) and then ground and extd. with H<sub>2</sub>O. The

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KLOSA, JOSEF

✓ Synthesis of isonicotinic acid hydrazide. VIII. Synthesis of new hydrazones of isonicotinic acid hydrazide and isonicotinic acid hydrazide. Josef Kloss, Arch. Pharm 289, 196-200 (1956); cf. C.A. 50, 15789c. The tuberculo static compds. prepared showed activity in vitro of the order of that of isonicotinic acid hydrazide (I) or NCCN<sub>2</sub>CONHNH<sub>2</sub> (II). These hydrazides were treated with aldehydes by heating in 90-95% alc. to give the following hydrazones (hydrazone aldehyde, formula and m.p. of hydrazone given): I, 4-quinolaldehyde (III), C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>ON, 181-5°; I, 2-quinolaldehyde (IV), C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>ON, 158-60°; I, m-O<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CHO (V), C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>ON, 225-7°; I, 6-methylpicolinaldehyde (VI), C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>9</sub>ON, 163-5°; I, α-cyano cinnamaldehyde (VII), C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>9</sub>ON, 176-8°; I, levulinic acid (VIII), C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N, 223-4°; II, III, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>ON, 111-3°; II, I, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>ON, 204-5°; II, V, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>ON, 108-10°; II, VII, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>ON, 163-5°; II, VIII, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>ON, 144-60°; I, pyridine-2,3-dialdehyde (IX), C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, 144-60°; I, 4-methylpyridine-2,6-dialdehyde (X), C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, 200-60° (with decomp); (dihydrazone) II, IX, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, 144-60°; (dihydrazone) X, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, 144-60° (dihydrazone). P. E. Hager, 229



Klo 5a J

**Preparation of esters of tertiary acetylenic carbinoles.** J. M. Auer, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1937, 5, 1067-1068. A mixture of aromatic calcium chlorides, carboxylic acids, and pyridine readily catalyzes *tert*-acetylenic carbinoles (cf. Conant, C.A. 10, 859d). The following esters of 3-methyl-1-propynyl alcohol were prepared: acetate, b.p. 141°; butyrate, b.p. 123°. Esters are b.p. 145° and *p*-nitrobenzoate m.p. 90°. Similarly, the ester prepared from 3-methyl-1-butynyl alcohol was obtained as benzene-soluble crystals, m.p. 100°, and the corresponding *p*-nitrobenzoate m.p. 90°.

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their  
Applications; Chemical Processing of Solid Possils  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 69072  
AUTHOR : Kowalski, J.; Klose, J.  
INSTITUTE : -  
ORIG. PUB. : Study of the Extraction of the Phenol-Containing  
Spent Caustic  
Koks, smola, 1958, 184-189

ABSTRACT : In the determination of phenols in the acetone  
extracts of tars and oils with NaOH solutions,  
anomalous changes of volume and formation of an  
additional layer is noted at times. By studies it  
was established that the indicated phenomena oc-  
cur at concentrations of NaOH  $> 20\%$ . Solutions  
of NaOH having concentrations  $< 20\%$  are miscible  
with acetone (A) in all proportions. From spent  
caustic solutions, A will extract certain quantity  
of phenol in the form of phenolate as well as

\*Rucl\*.

Card:

1/2

Country : HUNGARY G  
 Category : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and  
 Their Synthetic Analogs  
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15534  
 Author : Klosa, J.  
 Institut. :  
 Title : Syntheses in the Theophylline Series. V. Syn-  
 thesis of Disubstituted Xanthines  
 Orig. Pub. : J. prakt. Chem., 1958, 6, No 3-4, 182-186  
 Abstract : The synthesis of a series of theophylline deri-  
 vatives in which position 7 is substituted by  
 a  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2$  or  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCH}_2$  group, and position 8  
 by different amino groups, is described. 0.02  
 mole of the corresponding amine is added to  
 0.01 mole of 7-acetonyl-8-halogen-theophylline,  
 and boiled for two hours in an alcoholic solu-  
 tion; during cooling, the corresponding amino  
 derivatives crystallize out with a yield of  
 60-90%. The reaction occurs even without a sol-

Card: 1/4

Country : G  
 Category :  
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959. No. 15534

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723210015-0

Institut. :  
 Title :  
 Orig. Pub. :  
 Abstract cont'd. : vent; in this case, the mixture is heated at  
 150-170° for several minutes; after cooling,  
 it is diluted with a small amount of water,  
 filtered, dried and crystallized from alcohol.  
 7-acetonyl-8-R-theophyllines (AT) are thus ob-  
 tained [original amine (RH) and m.p. of AT in  
 °C. are indicated]: piperidine (I), 148-150  
 (phenylhydrazone, m.p. 205-207°); morpholine  
 (II), 168-170 (phenylhydrazone, m.p. 210-212°);  
 methylamine (III), 252-254; diethylamine (IV),

Card: 2/4

Category : G - RA  
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15534  
 Author :  
 Institut. :  
 Title :  
 Orig. Pub. :

KLOSE O., SKIYPEK, T.

Regulation of temperature of pressing forms. Pt. 1. Means of regulation and distribution of temperature. p. 146.

Wiadomosci Elektrotechniczne. (Stowarzyszenie Elektrykow Polskich, Centralny Zarzad Energetyki, Centralny Zarzad Przemysly Kablowego) Warszawa, Poland Vol. 15, no. 7, July 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAA) LC, Vol./no. 2, Feb. 19<sup>9</sup>60

Uncl.

KLOSE, O.: SKRZYPEK, T.

Regulation of temperature of pressing forms. Pt. 2. Installation and preservation of regulators. p. 176.

Wiadomości Elektrotechniczne. (Stowarzyszenie Elektryków Polskich, Centralny Zarząd Energetyki, Centralny Zarząd Przemysłu Kablego, Warszawa, Poland Vol. 15, no. 8, 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol./no. 2,  
Feb. 1960<sup>9</sup>

Uncl.

KLOSE, Wolfgang  
SECRET (in caps); Given Name

Country: East Germany

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: Physical-Technical Institute of the German Academy of  
Sciences (Physikalisch-Technisches Institut der Deutschen  
Akademie der Wissenschaften), Berlin

xxxxxx

Sources: Leipzig, Annalen der Physik, Vol 7, No 5-6, 1961, pp 233-242.

Data: "Theory of Electric Conductivity of Ge and Si. I. The Electron-Proton  
Matrix Elements."

KRUSZEWSKA, Jadwiga, mgr; KLOSEK, Wieslawa, ins.

Nickel-sins ferrite antennas. Prace Inst teletechn 4 no.2:103-110  
'60.

1. Pracownia Materialow Magnetycznych, Instytut Tele i Radiotech-  
niczny, Warszawa.

KLOSI, Sherif

Septic endocarditis lenta. Bul. univ. shtet. Tirane [Mjek] 2:  
20-32 '63.

1. Drejtori i Spitalit Klinik Nr. 1, Tirane.



KLOSI, Sherif

Endocarditis septica lenta. Studies on 20 cases treated in the  
Hospital Clinic No. 1 and observed during the period 1957-59.  
Bul. univ. Shtet. Tirane [Mjek] 2:20-32 '63.

1. Drejtori i Spitalit Klinik Nr. 1. Tirane.

MORARU, Stelian; KLOSEVIC, Viktor; LIU, Ming-yi SO, HI.

~~SECRET~~  
The delegations from the lands of socialism speak. Vsem.prof.  
dvish. no.21/22:45 N '53. (MIRA 7:1)

1. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov Rumynii (for Moraru).
2. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov Pol'shi (for Klosevic).
3. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Vsekitayskoy federatsii profsoyuzov (for Liu, Ming-Yi).
4. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazonnosti Ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Ob'yedinennykh profsoyuzov Korei (for So, Hi). (Trade unions)

KLOSEVICZ, VIKTOR

KLOSEVICZ, Viktor.

For peace in Europe and in the whole world. Vsem.prof.dvish. no.9:13  
My '54. (MIRA 7:6)

1. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyusov Pol'shi.
2. Chlen Iсполnitel'nogo komiteta Vsemirnoy federatsii profsoyusov.  
(Europe--Politics)

KLOSIEWICZ, Wiktor.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
Significant results. Vsem.prof.dvish. no.10:45-47 Je '54.  
(Poland--Economic conditions) (MIRA 7:7)

KLOSEVICH, Viktor.

Why we look toward the future with confidence. Vsem.prof.dvish.  
no.13:27 8 '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo soveta pol'skikh profsoyuzov.  
(Poland--Labor and laboring classes) (Labor and laboring  
classes--Poland)

~~KLOSEVICH, Viktor [Klosewicz, Viktor].~~

Polish trade unions solve their problems. Vsem.prof.dvish. no.11:30-  
33 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)  
(Poland--Trade unions )

KLOSIEWICZ, Wiktor

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1. Lengyel Szakszervezetek Központi Tanácsa elnöke.

KLOSINSKA-DRWALOWA, Jadwiga; LASON, Mieczyslaw; OLPINSKI, Wojciech

Application of certain kinetic equations to low-temperature  
coal oxidation with hydrogen peroxide solutions. *Archiw gorn*  
7 no.4:451-465 '62.



KAWECKA, Jadwiga; KLOSINSKA-DEWALOWA, Jadwiga; KORTA, Andrzej; LASON, Mieczyslaw

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1. Katedra Chemii Gorniczej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow,  
i Zaklad Mechaniki Gorotworu, Polska Akademia Nauk, Krakow.

KAWECKA, Jadwiga; KLOBINSKA-DRMALONA, Jadwiga; LASON, Mieczyslaw

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coal with hydrogen peroxide solutions. Archiv gorn 6  
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KLOSINSKA-DEWALOWA, Jadwiga; LASON, Mieczyslaw; OLPINSKI, Wojciech

Comparative research on the methods of determining the tendency  
to spontaneous combustion of coal. Archiw gorn 7 no.3:253-264  
'62.

KLOSINSKA-DROWALCWA, M.; LASCH, M.; KAWECKA, J.

The rate of wetting with p-Cresol solutions as a method of determining of the degree of surface oxidation of bituminous coal. p. 99

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Monthly list of East European Accession (REAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.